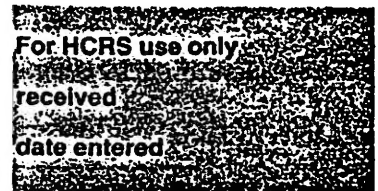


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



**1. Name**

historic David Fisher House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 124 East 400 South        not for publication

city, town Heber City        vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Wasatch code 051

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<u>      </u> district	<u>      </u> public	<u>  X  </u> occupied	<u>      </u> agriculture	<u>      </u> museum
<u>  X  </u> building(s)	<u>  X  </u> private	<u>      </u> unoccupied	<u>      </u> commercial	<u>      </u> park
<u>      </u> structure	<u>      </u> both	<u>      </u> work in progress	<u>      </u> educational	<u>  X  </u> private residence
<u>      </u> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<u>      </u> entertainment	<u>      </u> religious
<u>      </u> object	<u>      </u> in process	<u>      </u> yes: restricted	<u>      </u> government	<u>      </u> scientific
	<u>      </u> being considered	<u>  X  </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>      </u> industrial	<u>      </u> transportation
		<u>      </u> no	<u>      </u> military	<u>      </u> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Wesley Budd

street & number 124 East 400 South

city, town Heber City        vicinity of state UT

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wasatch County Courthouse

street & number 25 North Main

city, town Heber City state UT

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title None has this property been determined eligible?        yes   X   no

date               federal        state        county        local

depository for survey records       

city, town        state

## 7: Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

A one and one-half story brick structure, the Fisher house is one of only a handful of Victorian Houses remaining in Wasatch County. The irregularity of plan and massing from the Queen Anne style is most apparent in the bell-cast hip roof, broken by the half-octagonal roof over the left bay and the bell-cast pyramidal roof over the right rectangular bay which projects at a forty-five degree angle from the house. The porch is decorated with simplified Eastlake details--turned porch columns, turned knobs on the railing newel posts, spindle bands beneath the cornice.

Some changes have been made which do not greatly effect the overall appearance of the house. A porch on the west side of the house has been closed in. Except for the white paint which contrasts too strongly with the painted brick color, it is sympathetically done in clapboard siding with two one-over-one double-hung windows. A small eye-brow dormer on the east bay of the front facade has been replaced by a rectangular dormer with an aluminum window. A new garage has been built south of the house and is connected by a covered walkway supported by turned columns and brackets which match the front porch.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) mining

Specific dates      1892      Builder/Architect      unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

In the rural economy of Wasatch County, few people had the resources to construct large buildings. The David Fisher house, although only a one and one-half story structure, is one of the largest remaining nineteenth century homes in Heber City. The irregularity of plan and massing and the complex roof forms reflect the influence of the Queen Anne style, probably in its "patternbook" mode. The Queen Anne style was embraced not only in the metropolitan areas of the intermountain west but also in areas linked somehow to the mining industry during its booming early years where the exuberance of the architecture often paralleled the local atmosphere and prosperous economy. Though Heber City was an agrarian community, its economy was largely dependent upon neighboring Park City, an important nineteenth century mining district. David Fisher's home is one of the few known remaining homes in the county documenting this situation, an important example of Victorian "patternbook" eclecticism in rural Utah.

When the Mormon pioneers came to Utah, Brigham Young encouraged the members of the Church to plant crops and not dig for ores. His advice was followed, and so the mining industry was developed by non-Mormons. Patrick E. Connor, an army colonel who developed Fort Douglas, is usually referred to as, "the father of Utah mining". Later men like Thomas Kearns, a gentile, and Jesse Knight, a Mormon, made fortunes from the mines in the state.

Although in most cases, the Mormons did not play an active role in prospecting, they supported the industry in other ways. Farmers sold their produce to the miners and occasionally young men went to the mines to earn needed cash.

This relationship between farmers and miners was true especially in Wasatch and Summit Counties. Heber City in Wasatch County was settled by the Mormons and was largely an agricultural community. Park City, in Summit County, more than 20 miles away, was settled by non-Mormons and was a mining boom town in the late nineteenth century. Throughout the mining period in Park City, Heber City farmers sent produce to Park City and many of the men traveled to the mines to work. When silver prices declined in the 1890s and caused a depression in Park City, the economy in Heber was also shaken.

David Fisher, like many men in Heber, went to work at the Ontario Silver Mine in Park City. Fisher was born in Scotland in 1852 and came to Utah with his parents in 1860. The family settled in Salt Lake at first but then decided to move to Heber where there was agricultural land available. David's father.

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took out a homestead and then returned to Salt Lake so that he and David could work on the Union Pacific. After his father was killed by a landslide, David returned to Heber.

David started working for John McDonald, a farmer in the valley. He married Mary Ann McDonald in the Endowment House in 1874. They built a small loghouse in Heber. Later the couple decided that David would go to the Ontario mine to work and Mary Ann would stay at the family homestead in Daniel's Creek.

In 1892, at about the time that Park City went into a depression because of a drop in silver prices, David returned to Heber. He built this home in Heber and continued to live in it until his death in 1915.

David was able to have a comfortable living because of the interest he had received from his mining claims in Park City. Like most residents of Heber, he also had a garden and a few farm animals that he kept around his home. In addition to this small farming operation, David also spent his time serving the community of Heber. He served on the city council from 1905 to 1913. During this time he worked on committees to improve the cemetery grounds and install the Heber City electric plant and water system.

David was a member of the Mormon Church. Although he did not attend church regularly or hold offices in the church, he made donations to the local ward and helped support the Church financially.

After David's death in 1915, his wife, Mary Ann, continued to live in the home. The family sold it in 1936 and it was owned by several people. For about eight years it was a rest home and the house became very run down. Within the last two years, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Budd have bought the house and have restored much of the outside to its former beauty.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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Although a complete survey of Wasatch County has not been completed, preliminary surveys indicate that the David Fisher house is one of a very few well-maintained nineteenth century eclectic patternbook designed houses remaining in the county.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Boutwell, John Mason, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Park City District, Utah, United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper 77, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912 pp. 18-22.

Fisher, Mrs. Gail, Interview by author, June 21, 1978.

Gates, Doris Fisher, "History of David Fisher IV," copy at Utah State Historical Society.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Heber City, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 

1	2
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4	5	5	2	1	0
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4	4	8	3	3	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property comprises part of lot 3 of block 29 in the Heber City Plot and is 139.32 feet by 127 feet in size.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie L. Embry/Project Historian; Diana Johnson, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date June 23, 1978

street & number 307 West 2nd South

telephone 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah 84101

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Melvin T. Smith*

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-21-80

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Maughan, Ila May Fisher, Joseph McKay-Martha Blair, np: Utah Printing Company, 1967, pp. 60-62.

Mortimer, William James, editor, How Beautiful Upon the Montains, Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1963, PP. 110, 354-355.